THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.—Pope.

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY AND THE "SMUTTY GAZETTE."

It is quite natural that the more impudent among the corruptionists, who hate and dread moral light as much as certain reptiles do the light of day, should decry every plan for the better education of the people, and endeavour to deter the timid by abuse from its support. A creature of this kind, which deposits its slime once a week in a notorious vehicle, after torturing its poor brains for a nickname for the new London University, puts forth the very novel and ingenious one of *Cockney College*. The miserable toad-eater is himself so innately vulgar, that he stupidly attributes vulgarity to every thing in his own neighbourhood. Affecting to think it genteel to drive four-in-hand and commit a daily debauch at Oxford or Cambridge, or to quit London during a certain week in the travelling carriage of some lord, who takes him to his country-seat for the same reason as the feudal princes carried a buffoon about with them, he qualifies every thing permanently connected with this great metropolis, however enlarged and intellectual its object, as *cockneyish*. After this attempt to sneer, with marvellous consistency he denounces the new University as the result of a deep design to overturn the religion and government of the country! Hear how he sounds the tocsin for all loyal and pious people:—

"It is madness for people to blind themselves to the consequences of such an Institution—let them look at the Continent, let them see that Universities in cities are the places in which all political tumults originate—let them consider the results of an education which is to expand and excite the minds of an underbred cockney population, unrestrained by religious instruction."

We should imagine, that the prudent Tories will not thank the slanderous sycophant for his allusion to the Continent. That political discontent is generated in the Universities of Germany, is certain; and the simple reason is, that the more people know, the more they dislike abuses and oppression;—but will the lauders of our "matchless Constitution" allow a comparison between the Continental despotisms and our limited monarchy? Will they be pleased to see it insinuated, that the enlightenment which causes discontent under arbitrary power, would equally cause it under a just and mild government? The *Courier* and *New Times* cannot but reprobate this unlucky allusion. We are also quite at a loss to understand how the danger will be increased, because the education is to be bestowed on an "*underbred cockney population.*" [Fine word, that "*underbred!*" especially as applied by a profligate vulgar jester to the numerous and intelligent class occupying the middle rank in this vast metropolis. And what does it mean, beyond a stupid slang of contempt? Would not "under-crust" be as much to the purpose?] An essential part of "cockneyism" is ignorance, and the self-conceit consequent upon narrow views, both moral and physical. Education will necessarily correct these defects: our ultra-genteel sneerer is therefore decrying the very means that will remove the danger and incapacity which he asserts attach to an "underbred cockney population." His final objection is equally profound: the cockney population will, he says, be "unrestrained by religious instruction." How so? The London University—intending to be a real *university*, not a sectarian school—will not meddle with religious matters—will not exclude eleven-twelfths of the population, in order that it may gratify the remaining twelfth by mixing up peculiar dogmas of faith with Latin and Mathematics. But the population will be neither more nor less "unrestrained by religious instruction," than at present, in consequence of the new University. The parents and connections of the students will do as they do now, in regard to their religious tuition. If some of them, who are now "unrestrained," continue so, it will at least be better that they should be educated in other respects, than that they should be totally ignorant.* And surely the prudent advocates of Christianity will never admit, that a good general education, and th expansion of mind to which it leads, are unfavourable to religious impressions! Nothing in fact can be a greater reflection on Christianity itself, than such an admission; and certainly those must be accounted its greatest enemies, who, like the foul-mouthed wretch we have noticed, in a blind eagerness to heap abuse upon whatever tends to improve and ennoble mankind, give rise to inferences equally degrading and pernicious to the faith they pretend to uphold.

* The objection, that because religious instruction is *not* given at the University, therefore the students will be "unrestrained" by religious feelings, is about as absurd as it would be to object to a gymnastic school—(and by the way we are gratified to hear there is to be one at the new college)—that exercises on the psalms and the litany were not interspersed with those on the bars and poles, in the daily lessons. The simple answer to all such jargon is, that the two kinds of instruction are essentially distinct. Far from impeding religious teaching however, general education, by inducing habits of reading and reflection, must rather aid rational religion; while the very fact of the mixing together in daily classes youths of many religious denominations, will teach the finest and highest part of true Christianity—that Charity which its Founder expressly declared to be "greater than *Faith*."

GROSS PERVERSION OF LAW AND JUSTICE.

On the 13th of May last, John Christopher, shopman to Mr. Carlile in Fleet-street, had his pocket picked at night, by a woman named *Elizabeth Harpur*, of his watch, chain, and seals. He gave information to the police, and in a day or two the woman was apprehended and carried before a magistrate. It was also discovered that the property had been pledged by her mother, *Eliza Nixon*, who had sold the duplicate for five shillings to a person by whom the articles were redeemed, and in whose possession they then remained. Both the women were committed to prison; and the trial of *Harpur* for the felony came on at the Old Bailey before Mr. Serjeant Arabin. The prosecutor having stated the circumstances, the following extraordinary examination was entered into by the Court and Jury:—

Serjeant Arabin.—What is your name?
Witness.—John Christopher.
Serj. A.—Where do you live?
Witness.—At 84 Fleet street.
Serj A.—What is your business?
Witness.—Clerk to a bookseller.
Serj A.—What is your employer's name?
Witness.—Mr. Carlile.
Juror.—Do you believe in the Book you have sworn on—I mean the truth of the Book?
Witness.—I do not.
Juror.—You do not believe in the truth of the Gospels, then?
Witness.—No, I do not.
Juror (to the Court).—I fear, my lord, his evidence is inadmissible.
Serjeant Arabin.—Do you believe in a future state?
Witness.—My lord, I do.
Serjeant Arabin—(after consulting with Messrs. Law and Phillips the barristers)—Do you believe in a future state as regards rewards and punishments?
Witness.—I do not, my lord.
Serjeant Arabin.—Such being the case, I must necessarily acquit the prisoner, as her life or liberty is at stake.

The witness then addressed the Court, and observed, that his evidence *was* admissible, inasmuch as, in the case of Rhodes, Mrs. Wright, when she was questioned as to her belief in the Jewish books, and refused to satisfy the Court on that head, was nevertheless told by the Judge, that although she did not believe in the book on which she had been sworn, she was equally amenable to the laws of her country, and would be punished, if she perjured herself. Witness was proceeding to argue this point, when the Judge stopped him, observing that surely the Court knew better than he did the nature of precedents. The prisoner was consequently *acquitted*, and her mother discharged without trial. The purchaser of the watch however, on the recommendation of Mr. Arabin, and of Mr. Wontner the City Marshal, restored it to the witness.

The extreme absurdity as well as injustice of this proceeding, requires little comment from us. The manly avowal which afforded the best possible evidence of the witness' rigid love of truth, is here made the pretence of refusing to believe him on his oath: in other words, because his word ought clearly to be taken, his oath is refused! The monstrous doctrine is enforced, that because a man does not think his Creator will subject him to eternal torments for the sin of false

swearing, his evidence is not to be received! Had he been an unprincipled and sordid equivocator, he might safely have answered in the affirmative the questions put to him, and a verdict would in all probability have been recorded against the prisoner; but being conscientious and scorning a lie, he is pronounced unworthy of credence! The inconsistency too is as great as the folly of the proceeding; for a Quaker is allowed to testify in a court of law upon his *affirmation;* and no man can attend for half a day in a criminal court without observing the little effect that oaths have in preventing even gross falsehood and prevarication. Even as regards mere *law*, it is by no means clear that the conduct of the Judge above described was correct: he could make no answer, it appears, to the precedent quoted by the witness, but interposed his authority for want of a reason. This practice holds out a premium to lying and hypocrisy, and—what is abhorrent to the spirit of sound law—places the interest of a witness in direct opposition to his love of truth. In the particular instance before us, the *least* evil is the escape of a person of whose guilt there did not appear to be the slightest doubt; and yet *that* must tend greatly to diminish the respect for the administration of justice on the part of an ignorant and unfortunate class. With what supreme contempt for the wigged, robed, and *impanelled* sages before her, must *Elizabeth Harpur* have turned her back on the Old Bailey!

FREE PEOPLE OF COLOUR—WEST INDIAN PROCEEDINGS.

The late debate in the House of Commons on the case of Messrs. Lecesne and Escoffery, has brought to light another instance of the grossest abuse on the part of our Colonial Government;—it also exhibits the state of nearly 40,000 British subjects, who are excluded from the rights of citizenship; men, who despairing of any amelioration of their degraded situation at the hands of that Legislature to which they have repeatedly but unavailingly applied, now seek redress from the Justice of Parliament; an attempt which we sincerely hope may prove successful, as much on account of even-handed Justice, as a debt which we owe not only the free Coloured People of Jamaica, but those of all our West India Colonies, amounting to more than 100,000 souls.

It is impossible to depict in colours sufficiently strong the shameful state of privation in which those people are placed: the prejudice established against them, by long custom, on the part of the ungenerous portion of the White population, affects the source of Justice, and contaminates even that sacred paladium of our freedom, Trial by Jury.

The curse attached to the slightest admixture of African blood (worse than that inflicted on Cain) renders the persons of Colour unable to fill any situation of respectability or profit,—excludes them from all participation in the elective franchise—and establishes them a proscribed class of Society. Can human nature patiently put up with such wrongs?—and is it not almost surprising, that men of education, property, and public spirit, have not long since severed and trampled under foot those degrading chains by which they have been fettered?

We are led to these observations by the perusal of a late trial in Jamaica,—"MITCHELL *v.* BEAUMONT,"—in which we conceive the principles of Justice to be completely reversed, and the character of a British Jury degraded and prostituted.—It is the first effort made by a Coloured Man, to demand compensation from a Colonial Jury, for a libel on his character; and what is the result? Impunity to the Guilty, and full proof that in such a case Justice is not to be expected from a Jury of Whites.*

* The Charge of the Jamaica Judge will convey to the reader a tolerably good notion of the merits of this case and the demerits of the verdict:—"His HONOUR THE CHIEF charged the Jury. He stated that the Plaintiff sought to recover compensation in damages for the defamation of his character by the Defendant. This was a case of deep interest and importance, as regarded the peace and happiness of private society, and he could not but deprecate the expressions of levity which had frequently interrupted the progress of this trial; for if private character is not to be protected, civil society could not exist: and degraded indeed would that country be, were the investigations in our public Courts into the purity of private character, to become subjects of mere curiosity and idle amusement—and this was one of a most momentous nature as regards the peace and welfare of this community. His Honour was willing to believe that the Jury had paid every attention to the case, and would weigh well all the evidence they had heard. The Plaintiff represented himself as the Editor of a paper in this city; and Defendant was also Editor of another newspaper. The fact of the publication had been distinctly proved, as also that it was directed against the Plaintiff. The next consideration was, whether it was or was not a libel, and if it was, what ought to be the extent of damages. His Honour then read the paragraph, and said the Jury were to consider its whole purport, and if they considered it calculated to injure him in his public life, and calculated to injure his feelings and degrade him in private life, it was unquestionably a libel. In the opinion of the Court, it libelled him both as a man and as an Editor. In his latter capacity, it accused him of falsifying dates, which was injurious to him both as an individual and as an Editor, because it accused him of falsehood, and of conducting his paper by falsehoods; another accusation was that of direct and positive fraud upon his employer; another accusation was that of holding political clubs in his employer's office, and by a note to the article, with associating himself with conspirators who supplied rebels with fire-arms. The two accusations of falsifying dates and of fraud had not even in the slightest manner been attempted to be proved. His Honour then adverted to the evidence given by Mr. H. Mitchell, which ought not to have been allowed, as Defendant had an opportunity to prove the truth of his averments by entering a plea of justification; and by his not doing so, he gave Plaintiff notice of his line of defence, which was merely to prove the application of the alleged libel to himself. Mr. H. Mitchell was called to speak to circumstances to go in extenuation of damages, but as he would not be confined to that which might be deemed legal evidence, he was suffered to bring forward all that he knew, and he had stated various matters respecting certain suspected seditious characters; but as regarded Plaintiff, they were only chiefly impressions on his mind that he was connected with some of them. His impressions might be perfectly sincere, yet he might be mistaken. Several witnesses were called in rebutter, who were in the office for years, and who spoke positively to what was going on there, and his Honour recapitulated their evidence, who all spoke to facts, that no political meeting ever took place there. It would be for the Jury to say on which side the evidence preponderated. After some further observations, his Honour said, that this was a question between man and man, and it was due to all mankind, of whatever colour, that his character should be protected by the laws of his country, and that duty the Jury would discharge in a manner satisfactory to themselves as the guardians of private character, and to the public at large."

The Jury retired for a few minutes, and brought in a verdict for the Defendant!—*Kingston Chronicle, April* 23, 1825.

Our attention has also been drawn to an anonymous article in a Jamaica paper of the 29th April in answer to a letter in the *Kingston Chronicle*, signed "*Senex*" (which went very effectually to prove that the Conspiracy supposed to be connected with the People of Colour of the Island was imaginary, and invented for some sinister purpose)—but unfortunately for this nameless writer, he has so aukwardly put on the lion's skin, that the ass's ears appear distinctly, and show the author to be the identical Mr. Hector Mitchell, to whom we have so often alluded, and who has been sufficiently exposed in the House of Commons by Doctor Lushington.

This *exposé* (which occupies eight columns of a paper edited by the individual who gained a verdict in the trial alluded to) is too long to allow us to reply to it fully. Nor is it necessary, for the English papers will shortly reach Jamaica, and will display the character of Mr. Hector Mitchell without the help of any comments from us.—Some assertions in this letter of his, however, deserve consideration, and as he seems to be resolved on seeking newspaper as well as another description of fame, we are inclined to indulge him.

He continues as obstinate as ever in his assertions of "*a Conspiracy*" among the People of Colour.—We have heard of those who have been so often in the habit of relating stories which they have themselves invented, that they at last really believed them to be facts.—Some infatuation of this kind may perhaps influence Mr. Mitchell.—He declares that the Committee of People of Colour forwarded a letter to Mr. Wilson, a Member of Parliament, abusing the White Inhabitants, and threatening to use force, if their claims were not granted.—We know that this assertion is unfounded.—We have read the letter alluded to, which, we undertake to say, does infinite credit to its writers, and establishes the character of the People of Colour as a spirited, loyal, and highly-respectable class of British subjects. It was written by two gentlemen of the Committee, *not* to Mr. Wilson, Member of Parliament, but to a Mr. Wilson, a Gentleman of Colour, who was agent in this country for the Coloured People of Antigua.—The letter, by some mistake, fell into the hands of a very different Mr. Wilson, a Member of Parliament, who,—wise Gentleman!—thinking he had found some document of importance, runs off with it to the Colonial Secretary or agent for the White Colonists, who, in his turn, sends it out to the Duke of Manchester; and thus this unfortunate letter is held up as a proof, on the part of Mr. Mitchell, that a Conspiracy was in contemplation by the People of Colour!

An extract from the letter was read in the House of Commons by Mr. Horton, and received by all sides with cheering.—We give it verbatim, as a specimen of Colonial Sedition:—

"Our long endurance of such grievous oppression, while evincing our unwillingness to adopt coercive measures, proves also our loyalty and devotion to the British Crown and Government: for what else could induce submission to a system so tyrannical as that we labour under,—and which, possessing as we do a great physical superiority, we might by one energetic effort overthrow and destroy."

Mr. Mitchell also states, that a pamphlet was published by the People of Colour, in which they profess to raise a fund, and to act in concert for a common purpose; and on this he also establishes his hypothesis *of a Conspiracy*. This pamphlet appears to contain nothing objectionable. When it reached England, it was submitted to Ministers, and it was

somewhat remarkable, that the penetrating eye of some one at the Colonial office failed to detect those germs of conspiracy, which Mr. Mitchell perceived in this little publication, and which ought to be printed for the information of the people of England, in order to convince them of the state of oppression to which so many thousands of their fellow-subjects have been for years the victims.

We do not understand some of the expressions used by the author of this letter. He seems to have been consulting the *slang dictionary* of Jamaica.—The claims of the Free People of Colour to the rights of British Citizens, he terms "*buckrifying them all.*" We suppose he intends to say, they wish to be placed on a footing with the *Whites*; but we must say, that if there are many of that complexion in Jamaica of the same stamp with himself, a connexion would be highly dishonourable. The People of Colour seek a participation in civil rights only; any further association is to them a matter of perfect indifference.

The attempt to prove the existence of a Conspiracy, through the agency of President Boyer, is ludicrous in the extreme. What would Boyer gain by urging an insurrection in any part of the British Colonies, when his whole life seems devoted towards accomplishing a good understanding with England, and her acknowledgment of the Independence of Haïti? A measure which must have been altogether defeated by the conduct with which he is charged by Mr. Hector Mitchell.

This man says, "Lecesne admitted his correspondence with Haïti, though contrary to law, but contended that it was only carried on with a commercial view. In plain English, he pleaded guilty of smuggling, but not guilty of treason."

Now it happens that we are in full possession of all the circumstances connected with this description of traffic, as alluded to in the *Examiner* of the 12th of June, 1825.

The goods which were thus sent from Jamaica were always insured by respectable British Merchants of that Island, many of them Magistrates. Mr. Mitchell himself, it is well known, carried on a regular system of trading with Haïti, but without the precaution of insuring on what was was called "*policies of honour.*" Mr. Mitchell must therefore recollect when he was himself in the habit of trading to Haïti, in defiance of those local regulations, which in his letter he appears so punctilious about; he must recollect having dined at table with the late President Petion, whom he would not then have designated in the manner he does President Boyer.

The infatuation of this man proceeds to a most extravagant length.—Although he knows that he has been detected in the vilest Conspiracy that ever existed,—though he has been hunted from every hole where he could take refuge, and sculks from Kingston to the Havannah, and from the Havannah to Kingston,—he still, like the fox, attempts to double his pursuers and escape; but the scent is too strong; Reynard is yet in view, and we hope to be in at the death. He now, as a dernier resource, employs the pages of that paper (which not long since compared his plot to that of Titus Oates), as a vehicle for conveying his last speech and dying declaration,—the theme of which is the eternal charge of "*Conspiracy!*"

He asks "if there is not evidence of a Conspiracy?"—We answer, there is not—for he has failed in every attempt to prove it.—His hue and cry about "*Conspiracy*" was founded on a charge against the People of Colour of having assembled to petition the Legislature;—but it is quite evident that this act was not only innocent but every way proper. The charge of Conspiracy, however, as connected with the People of Colour, has been sufficiently contradicted by the late decision of the Secret Committee.

Secondly—he founds his proof of "*Conspiracy*" on the evidence given at the trial of the *Conspirators*, as they are called, of St. George's. The only individual who gave evidence against the People of Colour was a solitary witness, called Jean Baptiste Corberand, who has since declared that all he then stated was a fabrication!

Thirdly—Baptiste the brigand, to whom Mr. Mitchell alludes as the principal agent from Haïti, was apprehended for a reward of one hundred pounds—but after remaining in confinement a considerable time, could not be brought to trial for want of evidence—and has since been sent off the Island as an alien. We should like to know, if Mr. Mitchell's charge against this man could be proved, why he was not brought to trial and convicted? But his being permitted to leave the Island is another convincing proof, in our opinion, of what credit may be placed in this "*Conspiracy*" of Mr. Hector Mitchell.

Perhaps Mr. Mitchell will deny his atrocious attempts to seduce the Negro Pierre to fabricate lies against his Master Lecesne; or that he had daily interviews with him at the Court House; or that he repeatedly shewed him money, which he offered him, with his freedom, if he would falsely say he saw guns in the possession of his Master.

Should he deny this, we can tell him that Pierre is now in London, and that we have such a story to tell of him (Mitchell) as will make the ears of the people of Jamaica tingle again. After this, we ask, will Mr. Mitchell, or any one else, have the impudence to talk of any *other* Conspiracy than what he himself was the author of?

Mr. Mitchell says, "He leaves the people of Jamaica to judge of his conduct." We do the same; and are certain, if they will only take the trouble candidly to examine facts, they will have no difficulty in coming to a conclusion by no means favourable to that individual. It shall be our business, not only to bring him, but every other person, whatever may be their rank, before the tribunal of Public opinion in this country, for the part they have taken in one of the most abominable plots that ever disgraced civilized Society.

Before we conclude, we again call the particular notice of the British public to the hateful distinctions drawn between the White Residents of Jamaica and the People of Colour—distinctions which, if not put an end to by Parliament, may lead ere long to the most fatal consequences. We shall at present state a few instances of the degradation to which they are subjected. On all occasions they are compelled to contribute to every new edifice which the White People may choose to erect; but in the Church a particular quarter is allotted to them, and they dare not come in contact with a White Person! At the Sacrament, they are not permitted to be present with a White Person; and even when dead, the approximation of the body of a Coloured Individual with that of a White, is considered to be such a pollution, that a distinct part of the grave yard is appropriated for them.—In Kingston they are not allowed to be buried in the church-yard!

In the public theatre, a particular spot is selected for them; and to approach that part occupied by the Whites, would be a crime!

The new public Building in Spanish Town, which was erected in a great measure at the expense of the People of Colour, is appropriated in the lower part for Public offices—the upper part as Assembly-rooms: the People of Colour, on one occasion, wishing to give an entertainment to their friends, requested the use of the dancing-room, but were informed it could not be complied with, as the rooms were intended exclusively for the Whites.

The FOUNDER of the Christian Faith repeatedly exhorted his followers to "love one another," and as repeatedly intimated that his HEAVENLY FATHER considered all his creatures as equal in his eye; but the White People of the West Indies, while professing to be Christians, take especial pains to counteract the Divine injunctions, and set at defiance the plainest precepts of their Creed; and that too upon one of the most absurd pleas that ever disgraced any people pretending to be enlightened,—the difference of Colour! Yet these gentry, we dare say, talk very glibly of African ignorance and injustice! Well might the great Bard exclaim, "What a piece of work is man!"

THE TREAD-WHEEL FOR FEMALES.

At the Meeting of the Surrey Magistrates at Guildford on Tuesday, Mr. BRISCOE again urged, with great feeling, the impropriety of continuing the punishment of the Tread-mill as far as it respected women. He declared, that as long as he had a tongue to speak or a hand to lift, he would continue to bring forward his motion. He boldly repeated, that his opinion was the opinion of the Magistracy of England, as might be seen by the volume published by the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline. The worthy Magistrate then read extracts from the volume, all tending to show, that throughout England, though there might be tread-wheels for the males, there were none for the women. In the whole book there were not above two or three exceptions to the rule that he wished to establish. A worthy Magistrate had said, on a former occasion, that he had been told by a lady's physician, that if every gentleman was to erect a private tread-wheel for the use of their ladies, it would do them much more good than any thing he could administer. The Secretary of State had consulted three physicians, of the highest character, and it was certainly true that they had said, that under certain restrictions, the use of the wheel would not be prejudicial to females; he had a great respect for those gentlemen, but he did not look upon them as infallible. If the question was how little would keep body and soul together, he would yield to a physician's opinion; but where the only question was, how much humanity should be extended to a prisoner, he did think himself as competent a judge as any physician in the universe. Mothers, shortly after suffering the pains of childbirth, and while suckling their infants on their breasts, were put on the wheel! The Governor of Brixton told him, that it was the rule to place mothers on the wheel after having been delivered six weeks. If a mare had a foal, she was not permitted to suckle it while heated or in a perspiration, and yet the Bench of Surrey Magistrates seemed to think themselves justified in using a woman worse than a beast! Mr. B. concluded by moving "That female prisoners in the House of Correction in this county should be exempted from the punishment of Tread-wheels, as unsuitable to the habits, character, and constitution of their sex."

Mr. PALMER, in seconding the Resolution, said, that he took pride in doing so, although he was afraid that he should be differing from the majority of the Bench.

No one opposed the motion, but when it was put to the vote, it was lost by 14 to 8!

VULGAR FANATICISM.

London has within these few days witnessed two scenes which prove with how little justice Catholics are accused of greater bigotry and intolerance than Protestants. The first was at the anniversary meeting of a set of ignorant fanatics calling themselves the *Gospel Tract Society*, at the City of London Tavern. The speakers there uttering much Billingsgate abuse of the Catholics, the Reverend Mr. Tyrrell, a

Catholic Minister, who happened to be present, rose to repel the calumnies; whereupon he was assailed by the foul language and dreadful uproar of these *pseudo*-followers of the "meek and lowly Jesus," who shouted, "Down with the vagabond Papists!" "Sons of the Devil!" "Imps of Hell!" and other such choice flowers of Christian vituperation. Mr. Tyrrell behaved himself like a man of sense and courage: he stood firmly, occasionally exclaiming, "Is this your English liberality? Shame! shame!" But no shame had the *Gospellers*, though some cowardice; for, daunted by Mr. Tyrrell's resolute appearance, they turned upon a gentleman of small stature, named Rolph, who supported the Catholic minister, struck and kicked him in a brutal manner, forcibly carried him out of the room, and would have precipitated him over the bannisters into the hall, had not Mr. Alexander, the landlord of the tavern, interfered with great spirit, and rescued him. The tract-distributing savages had in the mean time been roaring out for the *peace*-officers to remove Mr. Tyrrell! but the constables who entered the room, were very properly cautioned by the landlord against laying hands on an individual who had done no more than peaceably address a public meeting. The Rev. Gentleman, however, in some alarm for the safety of his friend Mr. Rolph, quitted the room, and was followed by about two hundred ladies and gentlemen, the only decent people among a very numerous assembly. The Gospellers, having thus got a clear field, ranted in a most amusing style for two or three hours, utterly defying the rules of grammar and pronunciation, as well as those of common sense. Take one specimen out of fifty:—Some tub-orator, calling himself the *Rev. Mr. Francis*, said, "he recollected a text of Scripture, where it was said that Jehova would 'break the neck of the ungodly,' and he supposed it meant putting an end to their *jaw*, as was the case with the impudent rascal who had interrupted them to-night." *(Great applause!)*—While this and similar jargon was delivered, another Catholic priest, the Reverend Mr. Towers of Taunton, who had heard nothing of the previous fracas, entered the room, and soon afterwards, hearing one Mr. George (also yclep'd Reverend!) declare, that "the doctrines of election and probation alone constituted 'true religion,'" interjected "I deny it," and requested permission of the Chairman to address the meeting. A second riot now took place: the Chairman exclaimed—"I must call on the constable to *comprehend* any one *as* disturbs a peaceful assembly." The Reverend Mr. Towers gave up his intention of speaking, but maintained his ground firmly. Another tub-man, called the "Reverend Joseph Irons," then made the following speech,—which is really too good to abridge:—

"He was not disposed to be harsh, but he really must say that nothing but the Devil's own impudence could induce any man to frighten the ladies present! *(Applause.)* No blackguard should put him down. *(Tumultuous applause).* No whelping cur from the pack of his Holiness should attempt to inflict the hydrophobia upon a tract-loving assembly like the present. *(Great applause).* He never, never would yield to those horrid miscreants who denied irresistible grace and the infallible security of the Elect. *(Great applause).* For his own part, he thought no cause was truly prospering which the Devil did not think it worth his while to oppose. *(Roars of applause.)*"

The meeting dispersed without committing any further outrage.

The "Reverend Joseph Irons" figured at the second scene to which we alluded at the outset—the ceremony of laying the first stone of a new chapel for the notorious Scottish seceding Minister *Alex. Fletcher*, which was performed in Moorfields on Wednesday, in presence of a motley multitude. We shall not fatigue our readers with any detailed account of the speeches delivered on this occasion: we only wish to record our disgust, that any persons (more especially *females*) of respectability should be found to support, in his unblushing braving of public opinion, a man who has been convicted of conduct so dishonourable as that of Mr. Fletcher towards Miss Dick. But if "CHARITY covers a multitude of sins," we are afraid that *faith*, or rather the assumption of sanctity, is a still more capacious and "all-hiding" mantle. This Scotch Priest displayed prodigious vanity and arrogance on this occasion, talked of himself and his congregation as being under the peculiar protection of Providence, and of his enemies as "the enemies of the Lord!"

SHOEING HORSES.

It would be altogether idle, at this time of day, to dwell upon the high value of one of the most useful of all quadrupeds, the horse; and yet, though we hear so much talk of its patience, generosity, nobleness, and utility, daily experience abundantly proves, that none of God's creatures in this country are worse used. Until better feelings prevail in this boasted "land of humanity,"—a land in which, by the way, bull-baiting, cock-fighting, and prize-fighting, are patronized even by the "higher orders," as they are termed; where laws are passed authorising little children to be kept at work in hot rooms for 12 hours; and where men are put to death for sheep-stealing as well as for murder;—until, we say, humanity is as generally practised as it is prated about, cruel habits will prevail among the drivers of cattle, &c. But much of the horse's sufferings, we have recently been assured, may be prevented, and that merely by an improved mode of making and fixing on their shoes.

The horse, we understand, arrives at his full growth at seven years of age, and at his full beauty and development of parts at nine; at which age his teeth become complete.

The natural age of this animal is from 35 to 50, or more years. There is said to be a horse at the Salt Works at Droitwich who has reached 62 years of age. Mr. Bracy Clark, who has written a valuable treatise on the subject, says, that he possessed accounts of mares having had foal at 32 and 35 years of age; and as animals seldom continue these powers beyond two-thirds of their natural age, the inference from these circumstances may be considered confirmatory of the position above respecting the natural age of the horse.

Horses, as now treated, in general become incapable of work at from 5 to 15 years of age!

The foot of the horse is composed of elastic materials, and as it expands and contracts as the weight of the animal is placed upon, or removed from it, there can be no doubt of its being intended for elastic action.—The common shoe is an iron inelastic ring, which prevents the natural action of the foot—and produces corns, contraction, lameness, and what is called founder; as well as ossified cartilage, and ringbone—inducing cruel sufferings, and premature old age.

About 24 or 25 years ago, a gentleman named Hall* joined Mr. Bracy Clark, a Veterinary-surgeon, in investigating the cause why horses, and no other animal (except the human), should be subject to injurious diseases of the feet,—and, after a variety of experiments, highly praiseworthy to the perseverance of Mr. Clark, discoveries were made, showing that the cause of the mischief was attributable to the iron inelastic shoe. The cause discovered, a remedy became the next object of their labours:—a shoe with a joint, known by the name of the *Huntsman Shoe*, was adopted; but experience showing that this shoe was not fitted for general use, Mr. Clark, with his usual perseverance, set about inventing a shoe which he called the *Steel Tablet Expansion Shoe*; and which he brought to perfection about 5 or 6 years ago. Mr. Hall has used this shoe with success almost ever since, and he recommends the adoption of them, as made by *Samuel Davy*, a farrier, near the first Turnpike in the Edgware-road.

* This is the same Gentleman, who, in conjunction with Mr. William Allen and others, is making the interesting experiment at Lindfield, in Sussex, noticed in a recent *Examiner*. When Mr. Hall resided in Devonshire, he pursued so successfully his favourite object, that of improving the condition of the labouring classes, that the Farmers presented him with an elegant Oak Snuff Box, thus inscribed:—"To John Hall, Esq. from the Farmers of Ide, near Exeter, as a token of their respect and esteem, and as a tribute due to him for his attention in increasing the Comforts of the Infant and Aged Poor, in exposing and counteracting the Impositions of the Idle, and in establishing a judicious and systematic arrangement in the conduct of the Parochial Affairs, whereby a Saving of Half the customary Rates has been effected.—June 1824."

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION (CONCLUDED).

DELICACY of execution is indispensible to Miniature Painting. Mr. EGLEHEART is an admired example of it. No master of his Art has more of it than CROZIER, in 755; Mr. NEWTON, in 660, *The Lord Chief Baron*, and in 667, *Mrs. Faulder*; or Mr. ROBERTSON, in 674, 740, 776, 749, &c. whose sweetness of tint is considerably recommended by its separation from that too decided colour, which once flushed in his faces.—Mr. ROCHARD is not an adept in finishing; but he has sufficient of it not to disturb the vivacity, mixed with due repose, which his strong masses of light possess among his broad and strong shadows, and the pleasure derived from his novel and natural attitudes; but there is danger, in high finishing, of impairing its beauty by too much blending of the outlines. There is something of this in the charming productions of P. BURGES, 641, *Mademoiselle Cemenova*, 452 and 831.—Mr. DENNING, in 756, *O. Ricardo, Esq.* gives us an unexceptionable Miniature. It is an exact mean between this extreme of finishing and coarseness. His is truly "polite Art."—Glowing infancy is ably represented, with the exception of some hardness of line, in 615, *The Artist's Children*, by Mr. LINNELL.—654, *Sophia at her Toilet*, S. J. STUMP, has a complexion and personal graces which show

the Painter to be a very able copiest of Nature.—Splendid colour and beautiful execution are in 586, *E. Lodge, Esq.* by Mr. Derby.—Besides Mr. Bone's largely engaged talent in Enamel, from various originals, that of Mr Lee, from Mr. W. Fawkes's *Lady Hamilton* by Romney, has breadth, richness, beauty and vivacity. The richness of Rubens, too, has been felt by Mr. Higham, in the Enamel from his Majesty's Portrait of that great Painter; and the delicacy of the greater original—Nature—in Mr. Roth's *Portrait of a Lady*.—Mr. Essex's talent is bright in 446, *Dutch fishing, after* Wouvermans, and 446, *Flowers*.—There is disappointment in seeing no Miniatures this year by the Misses Sharpe; but a large mass of female talent has been supplied by Mrs. Green and Mrs. Robertson, who are deservedly placed among the chief performances; and by Mrs. Mee, the Misses Reynolds, Heaphy and Jones. Our space prevents us from enumerating other able productions of study and talent, which, among many bad ones, look "like jewels in an Ethiop's ear." But we cannot finish without expressing an opinion, that Mr. W. Bradley's Portraits appear to deserve better situations.

R. H.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

Covent-Garden.

On Monday evening this theatre commenced its share in what we apprehend will turn out to be the unproductive exhibition of the French Coronation. In the concoction of the vehicle, or "local sketch," as the authorities of the house are pleased to term the puerile matter to which the Coronation is made a sort of episode, we perceive unequivocal symptoms of a generous consideration of the interests of Mr. Elliston. Drury-Lane is not allowed, on this occasion, to be in "the realms of nonsense absolute;" for although we thought the introduction there, the most inane piece of absurdity we ever witnessed, we paused as to the superlative degree, on beholding that of Covent-garden.

"Let old Timotheus yield the prize,
"Or both divide the crown."

The title of the Covent-garden piece is, *The Ramsbothams at Rheims*; which notion, we know not whether it is necessary to inform our readers, is a loan from that most virtuous of journals, the *John Bull*. It appears somewhat strange to us, that both the *national* theatres should think it expedient to garnish a gaudy French ceremony with an extravagant caricature of the manners of a portion of their own countrymen and countrywomen; and we hesitate not to say, that if the theatres of Paris were to literally translate the *vehicles* adopted by our own, we should with some justice complain of French illiberality. Neither, in fact, is there any verisimilitude in these wretched sketches: London tradesmen and their wives are no longer justly represented by the coarseness and slip-slop so freely assigned to them by the dandy wits of modern Toryism. *Ramsbothams* may possibly be found, but certainly not in Montague-street, Russell-square, or in the character of London Aldermen: and we are satisfied that there is not a pawnbroker within the bills of mortality who is not aware that he resides in an island. The peculiarities of every grade of society are doubtless fair dramatic game; but there is neither truth, nature, wit, nor even humour, in this melancholy and unfaithful burlesque. In the present instance, of course, the point consists in the verbal blunders of the *Ramsbothams*, as exhibited in the John Bull epistles; which humour, however, is followed up only in the person of *Mrs. Ramsbotham*, who is well hit off by Mrs. Davenport. The wit of the worthy Alderman (Bartley) is confined to the constant repetition of his address in Montague-street, Russell-square, which local allusion Mr. Croker has, to his immortal honour, erected into a stupendous joke in all the *coteries* of Harriette Wilson's successors. We forget; he also calls his wife *Mrs. Ram*, at which felicitous abbreviation the audience, like the two Miss Flamboroughs, are ready to die with laughing. As to *Miss Ramsbotham*, she is a mute. An Irish officer (Connor), a cockney lover and tourist (Keeley), an *exquisite* (Meadows)—said to be aimed at a certain deposed and expatriated dandy—and his intriguing valet (Jones), make up the remainder of the leading *dramatis personæ*. The story is soon told: the old people make themselves ridiculous, the dandy—and so far in character—does and says nothing, and the Irishman, as in duty bound, runs away with the daughter. It is but proper to say, that we understand this piece has been materially injured by the moral excision of that most virtuous and consistent of dramatic censors, George Coleman. The author of "Broad Grins" and the "Epistle of Mrs. Bunn to Mrs. Bunt" correcting the pruriency and *double entendre* of Theodore Hook—"think of that, Master Brook!" At this rate, the virtuous Theodore himself may become Professor of Moral Philosophy at the New London University; but no, on recollection it cannot be, as he has an insuperable objection to the plan, on the score of its omission of theology—a scruple which may increase the chances of John Joseph Stockdale and Ex-Sheriff Parkins. Where were we?—No matter: we will now proceed to the Coronation itself, which in respect to procession, is indisputably more splendid than that of Drury-lane; and possibly, by proceeding on a platform round the orchestre, instead of round the pit, is seen to greater advantage by the audience at large. With the exception of the façade of the Cathedral, the interior view, and the illuminated palace of the Tuileries, which are beautifully executed, Drury-lane clearly carries away the palm in regard to scenery; and we are informed that in the portion of the ceremonial retained, the representation at the latter house is also most correct. Both, however, have materially retrenched the *imposing* procedure in the article of clerical mummery, which is a pity, as it cannot be too extensively contemplated. Mr. C. Kemble enacted the King; and Charles X ought to be satisfied with his representative. The transfer of the scene from Rheims to Paris, in order to exhibit the humours of a metropolitan fête, aided by the happy construction of an introduced quadrille; and an illuminated palace, served to enliven the conclusion materially; and upon the whole, the general effect was more sprightly than at Drury-lane. The reception of C. Kemble was extremely cordial; and on Farley giving out the piece for repetition, the applause was very great. We much doubt, however, if the treasury of either house will be benefited by the summer speculation of the French Coronation; but if the proprietors think otherwise, it appears that certain wags among the Missionaries have been crowning the King of Otaheite, whose Master of the Ceremonies will doubtless, if properly applied to by the Managers, supply patterns and programme through the medium of the Missionary Society.

Q.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Tuesday, July 12.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

F. Dietrichsen, North-church, Hertfordshire, lace-agent, from July 2 to August 20; and J. Unsworth, Liverpool, tailor, from July 12 to August 30.

BANKRUPTS.

T. T., J. E., and W. Mare, Plymouth, iron-founders. Solicitor, Mr. Sole, Gray's-inn-square.

J. Thackeray, Garratt, near Manchester, cotton-spinner. Solicitors, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

R. Thewlis, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, ironmonger. Solicitor, Mr. Lever, Gray's Inn-square.

W. Gorst, Stafford, leather-dealer. Solicitors, Messrs. Philpot and Stone, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

G. Hope, sen. Wapping, corn-factor. Solicitors, Messrs. Pownall and Papps, Old Jewry.

Saturday, July 16.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

E. A. Jones and W. H. Jones, Hackney-fields, brewers.

C. Arcangelo, Gloucester-terrace, Bethnal-green, feather-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

G. Caswell, jun. Borough-Fen, Northampton, potatoe-merchant. Solicitor, Mr. C. J. Monkhouse, Craven-street, Strand.

J. Rutter, Banbury, baker. Solicitors, Messrs. Winter and Williams, Bedford-row.

I. Welchman, Trowbridge, linen-draper. Solicitors, Messrs. Williams and White, Lincoln's Inn Old Buildings.

T. B. Sumerfield, New Crane-wharf, Wapping, coal-merchant. Solicitors, Messrs. Grace and Stedman, Birchin-lane.

J. Jackson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper. Solicitor, Mr. Dunn, Princes-street, Bank-buildings.

W. Warpole, Carthusian-street, Aldersgate-street, dealer and chapman. Solicitor, Mr. Rushbury, Carthusian-street, Charter House-square.

J. Jupp, Horsham, miller. Solicitors, Messrs. Dendy and Morphett, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Most barbarous as all we Radicals are well known to be, we really begin to pity Absolute John. It is doubtless a very painful thing to be found guilty and fined for private slander; but to have at the same time one's *Review* cut up, and immoderately laughed at, by some right learned wag in the *Westminster*,—(as has been done in grand style in the Number just out)—is surely enough to overwhelm a much more capacious and philosophic head than that placed on the unhappy shoulders of the Albemarle-street Bookseller. But he has, doubtless, choice consolations in store. His worthy Brother Publisher, John Joseph, having been so recently convicted of a similar offence, will of course deeply sympathize with and fondly support him in this end extremity; and the virtuous, and as yet unconvicted Theodore, will unquestionably hasten to his good friend's aid, however severe the *Rules* which circumscribe his active benevolence!

THE FUNDS.—The British Funds have exhibited slight fluctuations during the week, but none requiring particular mention. Friday, the Foreign settling day, has passed over without any of the anticipated failures, but the result has had no effect upon prices. There has been some alteration in the prices of the shares of a few of the minor schemes, but most of these matters have been so clearly a game of jobbing, that little interest is excited, except among a certain tribe of adventurers, to whom this species of gambling is a profession. Latest quotations:—

Consols, 90¼
Reduced, 90¼ ⅞
3½ per Cents. Reduced, 98⅜
New 4 per Cents. 103¼ ⅜
Consols for Account, 91⅛

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Brazilian Bonds, 82⅜
Ditto Scrip (1825) 1¼ dis.
Ditto Account 1⅛ dis.
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 90 ex div.
Chilian Bonds, 80½
Colombian Bonds, 86⅞
Ditto (1824) 85¾ ⅜ ex. div.
Ditto Account, 86 5¼ ex. div.
Danish Bonds, 100½
Ditto Scrip (1825) 3 2⅞ dis.
Greek Scrip (1825) 12½ dis.
Ditto Account, 12½ dis.
Mexican Bonds, 76½
Ditto Account, 76⅜
Ditto (1825) 85½
Ditto Scrip (1825) 2 dis.
Ditto Account, 1½ 2½ dis.
Portuguese Bonds, 88¾
Prussian Bonds, 102
Russian Bonds (1822) 97⅛
Spanish Consols, 22½
Ditto (1823) 17
French Rentes, 103 f.
Exchange, 25. 10.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JULY 17, 1825.

THERE is little foreign news that requires particular detail. The accounts from Greece are still vague and ominous, but nothing is given of a sufficiently novel or specific nature to merit transcription. From Germany, we hear of the *purchase* of twenty-eight villages, with a population of 6228 souls; seller, Prince METTERNICH; buyer, the King of WIRTEMBURG; price, 1,300,000 florins. So much for Legitimacy and the White Slave-trade.—The following creditable intelligence has also been received this week, which, if true, adds another laurel to the brows of the illustrious King of SPAIN:—

Extract of a Letter from Bogota:—"We have received news that General Bolivar has just escaped assassination at Lima. M. Monteagudo was assassinated in that city, and, upon examination of the body, it was found that he had been stabbed with a sharp poniard. All the cutlers of Lima were, of course, examined; one of them said that, at the request of a negro, he had sharpened two poniards; that he knew not the name of the negro, but should know him if he saw him again. A proclamation was immediately issued, ordering a general enlistment for the army, but excepting all slaves and black men. It was a trap laid for them, as necessary for the service of the city, to which effect they were ordered to call for a bill of exception at the office of the Adjutant-General; they presented themselves accordingly, and the cutler, who was concealed, easily knew the owner of the two poniards, who, having been suddenly grasped as the murderer of M. Monteagudo, and asked where the two poniards were, answered by confessing his guilt, and producing one of the poniards; and added, that as he could not have been discovered but by the decree of Providence, he would declare that he had been seduced to that crime by the Governor of the Castle of Callao (see the model of that infamous Ferdinand), and that the other poniard was to be found within the sleeve of the left arm of General Bolivar's head-servant, who was to murder him in the night of that very day. The poniard was found as it was said. This is the seventh or eighth time that this friend of mankind has escaped assassination; and yet the diabolical rulers of the Spaniards are not yet treated like tigers, as they are."

We hope that Mr. PEEL, as presiding over the Police of the country, will no longer delay the adoption of some effectual measures to diminish the immense number of *dogs* in the streets of London, and the consequent frequency of that most horrible of diseases—hydrophobia. The nuisance is one of the most alarming and at the same time selfish kind. Thousands of mongrel half-starved curs are allowed by their thoughtless or unfeeling owners to rove about the streets in this hot weather, to the great terror and serious peril of the inhabitants. This scandalous grievance is not tolerated in any other capital in Europe, Constantinople alone perhaps excepted, where the Turks believe that a man who is predestined to die of the hydrophobia, *will* die of it, whether the dogs are removed or not. There can be no doubt that the matter is one strictly within the jurisdiction of the Police. An individual has no more right to take or send his dog into the streets at times when by so doing he terrifies and endangers the community, than he has to throw stones out of his window into a public thoroughfare, or to strew the pavement with orange-peel. If the animals thus allowed to stray about are killed by way of precaution, the owners are the last persons who have any reason to complain: the right of property cannot protect that which is used to the annoyance of the public. We are quite sure, that not one Jury in fifty would sustain an action for damages brought by the owner of a dog, however valuable, against a man who had killed it in the street, during the prevalence of canine madness. We are convinced indeed, that every passenger has, both in reason and in law, a right to destroy any dog he finds in the public ways unmuzzled. As people however are not sufficiently confident of this right, to act upon it, we think it incumbent on the Minister who is more particularly charged with the protection of the community from evils of this sort, to issue an official notice which should put an end to all doubt and hesitation on the subject.

A pretty sharp fine, proportioned of course to the pecuniary means of each separate offender, might be tried at first; and if that were not found completely effectual, we should not have the smallest compunction in ordering the slaughter of all unmuzzled dogs in the streets, in *addition* to the fine; for it would not be sufficient in all cases, that the culprit should merely lose a valueless cur, which he had perhaps sent out in the pure love of mischief or the spirit of opposition. We have as much abstract regard as most people for the canine species; we feel that they are much more than the other domestic animals the objects of human attachment; but we cannot for a moment allow this feeling to interfere with the safety and peace of mind of a great population. No one who has reflected on the wide-spreading terror and suffering occasioned by hydrophobia, would shrink from supporting the opinion, that *all* the dogs had better perish, rather than that the public and private consequences of a dozen occurrences of that appalling disease should be incurred. The fact is, however, that scarcely any loss or evil would arise from the most rigorous enforcement of the proposed regulation. *Valuable* dogs would of course be kept at home or securely muzzled by their owners; and as for the wretched mongrels that we see swarming in the streets, to put them out of the world would really be humane both to themselves and to their masters: the latter are generally persons who can ill afford the expense of keeping them, and who had much better be cured of the mischievous and childish habit. For our own parts, we wonder how any individual of common feeling or reflection can reconcile it to his duty to his family or to his fellow-creatures, to let his dog go about unsecured; but as unhappily too many persons *are* so little thoughtful or sensitive, it is highly necessary that the law and the authorities should protect the public against the wanton and frightful nuisance.

"COMMON JUSTICE."—Lord ELDON says he would have resigned his office long ago, had he been treated with "*common justice.*" This surely is an odd avowal from the Keeper of the King's Conscience. Had he retired, it would have been either for his own personal ease, or for the country's benefit. If the former, his adherence to office, because he is *ill*-treated, is a most unusual kind of martyrdom—a singular volunteering to serve an ungrateful employer. If, on the other hand, he would have gone because he felt the infirmities of age creeping upon him, and thought his successor would be a more efficient judge, what can we say of the spirit which can keep a man in a post he feels himself not competent to fill, merely in order to baffle those who have pronounced him incompetent? One of the principal charges against him for years past has been, a selfish tenacity of an office for which age and a certain indecision of character disqualified him. How does he confute this charge? By showing still greater tenacity! Did he calculate on being able, by continuing in office, to convince the world that he had been *wrongly* accused of those very *un*judicial habits of doubt and delay? He must have found out his mistake long ago; for every year has the outcry against the practices of Chancery grown stronger—every year has the opinion gained ground with the public, that Lord ELDON ought to retire. Observe too, that the *best* excuse we can make for his clinging to office, implies a presumption on his part, that it was impossible to get another Chancellor so good as himself! And after all, what is this want of "*common justice*" that he complains of? Was ever Judge or Minister more plastered over with praise than Lord ELDON has been? Has he not acquired great wealth? Does he not possess patronage almost incalculable? Does he not wield an influence in the state greater than has been exercised by any official personage since Mr. PITT was in power? On the other hand, in what consists the injustice done him? Of course he means the charges continually made against him of avarice, of practices hurtful to the interests of justice, of political malignity. And who make these charges? Ask the Chancellor himself; *he* will tell you—a malicious knot of factious Radicals, Whigs disappointed of office, and Lawyers who have missed silk gowns. But can this very natural hostility outweigh, to Lord ELDON's feelings, the applause of all the great, wise, and loya community? Does he forget what sort of a compliment he pa

his friends, if he admits the supposition? Because *such* enemies have attacked him, does he complain of not being treated with "*common justice*" by the COUNTRY? Fie, my Lord! your case is a bad one; you are evidently conscious of the load of mischief and misery that may justly be laid at your door; and rather than flounder about in shallow pretences, absurd complaints of ill-treatment, and despicable recriminations, you had better quietly surrender the Great Seal, and "let another take your office."

Mexican papers to the 21st of May were received yesterday. They bring news of the anxiously-expected ratification of the commercial Treaty with England; and they contain also the speech of the President on dissolving Congress,—a document which gives the most cheering views of the general state of the Republic in regard to finances, army, the administration of justice, foreign relations, &c. The accounts from the *Mines* are very flattering.

The *Morning Chronicle* says,—"There is now no doubt as to Trelawney having joined the Turks. The following is an extract of a letter from the Ionian Islands:—'Have you heard that Trelawney has gone over to the Turks with Ulysses, whose daughter he has married.'—Trelawney was the friend of Lord Byron, and many most respectable persons of this metropolis were strongly attached to him."—We hope that this is an unfounded report.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S BUM ACT.—The Lord Chancellor's superb piece of legislation, enabling him to make Serjeants in vacation, is called at the Bar the Bum Act. The history of it is this—A gentleman whose name begins with a Bum, was very anxious to be made a Serjeant; the Chancellor promised, but his performance, as is usual with him, lagged behind; the vacation approached, and Mr. B. very injudiciously urged this consideration, reminding his Lordship that if he did not make him a Serjeant at once, the vacation would put it out of his power to do so for some months. "Never mind," said the Lord Chancellor, in his most benignant style, "draw me up a Bill, enabling me to make Serjeants in the vacation, and I will get it passed through the Houses, and will then do what you wish." The Bill passed, as every one knows, to the everlasting glory of Lord Eldon; but the general opinion at the Bar is, that he will now never make a Serjeant. Before this enactment he was compelled to make up his mind before the conclusion of the Term, whether he would make a man a Serjeant or not; now that he has the whole year before him to determine on this delicate point, he will never decide at all. Parliament has only given him more scope for procrastination.—*Chronicle.*

ANOTHER LIBEL IN THE QUARTERLY.—"ABSOLUTE JOHN," if he goes on at this rate, will soon be better known as "CONVICTED," or "CONVICT JOHN." Another private libel, and all in the way of his trade, too! It is true, "Absolute John" begins to cry peccavi—is very sorry, &c., in the usual style of confounded criminals; but if he thus goes on printing—merely for "filthy lucre,"—the personal slanders of his Quarterly Crew, he may soon add to his boast of being the greatest of Publishers, that he is also the greatest of Libellers. LOFTY BANKES, it appears, has contrived to obtain a reprieve, as he could not think of allowing twelve Common Jurors to sit in judgment upon *him!* If special justice be at last done upon him, the delay is of little consequence. Common Jurors are quite fit to decide in cases of life and death—but they are not to be trusted with the precious honour of a BANKES!

Major, *alias* Caulker PARRY, we are informed, goes about declaring that he has brought an action against the Proprietor of the *Examiner*, and that merely for describing him as a sot and a bully! Really, we thought that the "Major" would at least have complimented us on our forbearance, seeing as he does how others scruple not to characterise him in the open face of day. But this Man of Pitch—(not Pith, reader,)—we greatly suspect, will be discrete enough to stifle his wrath against us—and, by following the advice of the Fat Knight to his cajoled Hostess,—("Wash your face and withdraw your action")—he will, in his peculiar condition, be doing two very advantageous things.

HYDROPHOBIA.—THE POLICE.—Magistrates should have the power of imposing a fine on those that disobeyed the orders issued by the competent authorities for the security of the public. Witnesses in most cases would easily be found for ascertaining the owners of the dogs. Let half the fine be given to the informer; and Johnson, during the hot season, would leave the coachmen, and innkeepers, and pawnbrokers, to follow the dictates of their own consciences, and direct his attention more immediately to the interests of humanity. It is needless to refer to the conduct of arbitrary governments in guarding against this malady; but it may be proper to mention, that in Switzerland, where the people certainly enjoy no small portion of liberty and happiness, the authority of the government is never questioned, where the general welfare is so much at stake. The Syndic, or Chief Magistrate, issues the usual proclamation on the commencement of the hot season, intimating that all dogs found at large will be destroyed, and after that scarcely a dog is to be seen in the streets that is not muzzled or led in a string; and though the heat there is more oppressive than in this country, instances of the fatal effects of hydrophobia are much less frequent.—*Morning Herald.*

NEWSPAPER CHAT.

THE REV. ALEXANDER FLETCHER.—On Wednesday a sort of Masonic Procession took place through the open streets in the eastern part of the town, for the puspose of laying the foundation-stone of a new Chapel to be raised for his use in Finsbury-circus, Moorfields. There were city marshalmen, children of both sexes, portions of his congregation, gentlemen bearing gold and silver trowels, and the Rev. Gentleman himself carrying the Bible. The following is the meek and Christian-like inscription on the foundation-stone.—"This stone was laid, July 13, 1825, by the Rev. Alexander Fletcher, for the accommodation of his loving and steadfast congregation, who were deprived of Albion Chapel, Moorgate, by the tyranny, injustice, and oppression of the Scottish Session Synod. 'The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge.'"—Prayers were put up, and loud hosannas ascended to the sky as the stone was lowered.

A few days since, as a young gentleman was walking in a garden on the banks of the Derwent, he saw a pike suddenly leap from the water and seize a swallow which was gliding along the surface.

CORRUPTION OF NAMES.—San Gersole is a corruption of San Giovanni in Gerusalemme, a village a few miles distant from Florence. Redi speaks of the corruption of proper names, which is so frequent among country people, and among people of different languages. Sant' Ansano is called Santo Sano, (Saint Healthy); Sant' Alveo, Santo Lò; the wood of San Luxorio near Pisa, San Rossore, (Saint Blushes); and the church of Santa Maria, in *Cœli Aula*, is called Ciliciauli (Chilly-Chowley). The same corruptions prevail everywhere, perhaps in proportion to the hasty or commercial character of the people. Our countrymen cannot stop to pronounce Pontefract and Cirencester; they must say Pomfret and Ciceter. —These transmutations remind me of the arrival of my Lord Maryborough, then Mr. Wellesley Pole, in France; which was announced to the wondering natives as the coming of "Milord Vesteveneypoel." But see a translation of the Travels of Redi's master Cosmo the Third in England, which has been lately published. The word *Vittheal* (for Whitehall), which I find in Redi's works, is nothing to what the reader will find there. *Kensington* is called by some such impossibility as *Imhinthorp.—Notes to Bacchus in Tuscany.*

It is known that the recent discovery of the Miltonian MS. in the State Paper Office, attracted the notice of his Majesty, under whose auspices the work, so long lost to the world, is about to be published. We understand, in consequence of this and other interesting discoveries, made within the last few years, in the same quarter, his Majesty has been pleased to appoint a commission to examine the documents in that valuable depository of the records of former times, with a view to printing the most important of them. The Commissioners named are, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. C. W. Wynn, Mr. Croker, and Mr. Hobhouse. Mr. Lemon, the Deputy Keeper of the State Paper Office (by whom the MS. was found) has been appointed secretary to the commission.—*Daily paper.*

THE CHANCELLOR.

[A Sketch, from the new poetical *brochure*, entitled "THE MARAUDER."]

When ELDON I glance at, I find my heart yearning
To do homage to talent, to patience, and learning;
For I feel (while on no one's fair claims I intrench)
That a Jurist more able ne'er sat on a Bench:
But, struck by sad warnings, this homage I check;
Love of money's a mill-stone that hangs round his neck,
Whose weight, when oppos'd in the balancing scale,
O'er talent, and learning, and all, must prevail.
When seeking redress, what avails it to me,
That in twenty years hence he may make his decree?
We're undone by expense, while CUNCTATION promotes
His coarse lust of pow'r, and his avarice bloats;
Till his Court, to the herds there enthrall'd by mishap,
Seems a mist, a decoy, an illusion, a trap;
And till Europe at Britain's cold blood is surpris'd;—
For at Athens, while free, he'd have been ostracised.

Richly gifted with tears, which have numbers beguiled,
He has them at will, and can weep like a child;
But show him the means how to crush a whole race,
And you'll find that his heart is as hard as his mace.

As to ruling the state, his confed'rates at ease,
With him at their head, can do just what they please.
There's in bigotry PRINCIPLE, upright and candid;
Yet with *this* his confed'rates and he have been branded!
But religion or bigotry charge—and you wrong them,
Not a grain of religion—no bigot among them;
They are knit in a dark oligarchical plot,
Where monopoly is, where religion is not;
Too strong for the People, too strong for the King,
'Tis a knot of oppression—and HE holds the string.

Survey him at home, and there's nothing worth seeing,
Where money and meanness make up his whole being;
Candle-ends and cheese-parings each day cause a riot,
Though but for Xantippe, they say he'd be quiet.

LEGITIMATE SELF BETRAYAL.—An article in a recent number of the Paris *Etoile*, upon *bad books*, has amused us exceedingly. The particulars are extracted, it seems, from a methodical catalogue published by some ultra sycophant, which is divided into *six* tables, and gives the names of all the publishers and editors, the date of each edition, the number of copies and of volumes. VOLTAIRE and ROUSSEAU have the honour to occupy exclusively the first and second tables. The portentous fact is proved by the most unquestionable documents—that there have been published 31,600 copies of Voltaire's *Works*, or 1,598,000 single volumes. Of Rousseau's entire works, there are 24,500 copies, or 480,500 volumes; and of detached (and peculiarly *bad*) pieces of his, there are 35,500 copies, or 81,000 volumes. Table III. comprehends the philosophical writers of the last century—Helvetius, Diderot, Raynal, Saint Lambert, Condorcet, D'Holback, Dupuis, Volney, &c. the various editions of whose writings present a total of 108,700 copies, or 207,900 volumes. The fourth Table is appropriated to PIGAULT LEBRUN, the popular novelist, of whose Romances and Works 32,000 copies or 128,000 volumes are reckoned. Here our friend of the *Etoile* can no longer suppress his feelings. He breaks off at this part of the catalogue, to exclaim,—"God be praised, *we* have not read one of them; and no doubt our readers are equally innocent of the knowledge." Another writer, however, who has retained right notions, notwithstanding the pollution of this novel reading, informs him, that M. Pigault-Lebrun is a favourite only with debauched youth, cook wenches, and footmen. (If the Novelist has not yet made his fortune, the *Etoile* will make it for him.) This is a shrewd hint to a certain class of readers, where they may find very attractive matter: the policy of making known the fact resembles that which prompted the expurgation of Martial, immortalized by Lord Byron:—

They only add them all in an appendix,
Which saves in fact the trouble of an index.

For there we have them all at one fell swoop,
Instead of being scatter'd through the pages;
They stand forth marshall'd in a handsome troop,
To meet the ingenuous youth of future ages.

Don Juan, Canto 1.

Tables V and VI embrace recent and current publications—as Llorente's *History of the Inquisition*, Dulaure's *History of Paris*, Colin de Plancy's *Feudal Dictionary*, and *Dictionary of the Abuses and Crimes of the Feudal Oligarchy*, &c. all which have gone through three or four editions; and more particularly the series of Historical *Résumés* now in course of publication (comprising a separate abridged history of every country) the volume of which relating to France has already gone into the tenth French and the second Spanish edition. [What a splendid advertisement for these works!] Of the *Résumés* alone, when completed, 600,000 single volumes will be circulated, and of the works previously mentioned 79,000 are distributed. And what is the horrible result? "Imprudent or perverse men seem to emulate each other in collecting together these inflammable materials, in order to nourish and increase a vast conflagration, and thus to prepare the ruin of a whole city and the destruction of their own dwellings." Astonishing effect of the philosophical writings of Voltaire and Rousseau, the anti-feudal facts of M. Colin de Plancy, and the Historical *Résumés* of M. Bodin! Of these denounced authors, the contemporary portion should certainly vote *M. le Redacteur de l'Etoile* some token of gratitude for the lively impetus his ingenious articles must give to the sale of their works:—it might be the portrait of some famous grand inquisitor, perhaps; or the Lives of the Saints, twenty volumes imperial folio, bound in calf, and illuminated with the burnings and impalings of heretics. The Priests and Ultras however have reason, it must be confessed, heartily to curse our too candid editor; first, because he has given to the productions of their enemies the stimulating character of *forbidden fruit*; secondly, because he has betrayed the secret, that the French people prefer, a thousand fold, these revolutionary and irreligious writings, to their own pious and legitimate lucubrations: thirdly, because the whole statement implies that, by some unhappy and inexplicable fatality, the immense preponderance of talent and amusement is on the side of the Liberals. These are awkward inferrences for those orthodox persons who continually glorify the monarch of a "loyal and religious" people. Besides, may not the *Abbés* and *Emigrés* say to their good brother of the *Etoile*—"Since we cannot destroy the depraved appetite of the public—since it is too late to prevent the infinite multiplication of *bad books*,—had we not better say our prayers and go about our legitimate labours quietly, without discovering our tremors to the insolent enemy, or adding the sauce piquante of abuse to viands already too tempting?"

Mr. Wilkie is occupied with a painting relative to the King's visit to Holyrood-house. All the various clans are to be represented as they were introduced, and we hear that it is intended to render them all faithful portraits.

The Emperor Alexander has resolved that his Ambassador to the Papal See shall distribute the sum of 5,000 rubles annually among the best young Russian artists studying at Rome. They are to copy the best paintings of the Roman school.

The gold sand, of which large quantities are yearly obtained at and near Tekaterinenberg, in Russia, contains, according to the latest accounts, a metal hitherto unknown in Russia, which appears to be platina.

NEW CORN AND FLOUR COMPANY.—We have been extremely surprised, that out of sundry flour and bread companies which were announced, not one appears to have been established. May the reason be found in the nature of the speculative mania, which led people to adventure in mining schemes of golden promise, of the real merits of which they were as ignorant as the Otaheitans, rather than in enterprises of mere business, which only held out moderate, though almost certain, advantages? However this may be, nothing in London requires reform more than the corn and flour trade; and we therefore were much gratified the other day to hear that a Company is not only actually formed, by an union of active practical men and capitalists, for the purpose of supplying the metropolis with those important articles, but that the parties have already purchased large establishments in Ireland and at Greenwich, so that they will commence operations without any delay. We have long had but one opinion on the subject; namely, that, *if well conducted*, such an undertaking cannot fail to be as successful for the shareholders as advantageous to the public.

It is said that Duke of Bedford has engaged to take Mr. Hayter's picture of the trial of Lord William Russell, now exhibiting in Somerset-house, for 2,500*l*.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Shortly after the commencement of the last war a tax was laid on candles, which, as a Ricardo lecturer would prove, made them dearer. A Scotch wife in Greenock remarked to her chandler, Paddy Macbeth, that the price was raised, and asked why. "It's a' owin to the war," said Paddy. "The war!" said the astonished matron, "Gracious me! are they gaun to fight by candle-licht?"

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Tuesday, July 12.

GALLOWAY *v.* ROBINSON AND MILLS.

Mr. BROUGHAM stated that the Plaintiff was an eminent Engineer in Smithfield, and the Defendants, manufacturers of fancy articles in Bunhill-row. They ordered of Plaintiff a steam engine, which they wished to be as cheap as possible. The contract was fulfilled. Some time previous, however, Messrs. Robinson and Mills had been informed that the engine was too large, and they were threatened with an action for damages by a watchmaker who lived close by. The effect of which was, that the Defendants wished to get rid of their bargain, and raised various objections to the engine. The only defence was, that Mr. Galloway did not know how to make engines; but they might as well say that Mr. Harrison did not know how to make time pieces, or the Chief Justices to try causes.

After evidence had been heard for the Plaintiff,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, the Defendants had suffered great loss, owing to the non-fulfilment of the contract, and he would call some of the first engineers of the age, to prove that the engine was originally defective, and could not be put in an effective state.

Mr. Donkin deposed that he examined the engine. Several parts were defective, and some wanted adjustment. The defects he saw could be easily adjusted.—Mr. Lloyd gave exactly the same evidence.—Mr. Field, late partner with Mr. Maudsley, examined the machine, and found most glaring defects in the slide valve, which he considered a most essential part of the engine. He pointed out the various defects, from a model which had been made just after the engine had been taken to pieces.—In answer to some question from Mr. BROUGHAM, witness said, formerly he had been well acquainted with Mr. Galloway, but had broken off all intercourse about four years ago. Mr. Galloway, when Chairman of the Steam Packet Company, had given an unfavourable judgment of some works which he had performed.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE summed up, and the Jury, after retiring for nearly an hour and a half, returned a verdict for the Plaintiff.—Damages, 300*l*. in addition to the 100*l*. originally received by him.

Wednesday, July 13.

LIBEL.—QUARTERLY REVIEW.—BUCKINGHAM *v.* MURRAY.

Mr. HILL stated, that this was an action brought by James Silk Buckingham against John Murray, the Publisher of the *Quarterly Review*, for having published a libel purporting to be a review of a work written by the Plaintiff.

Mr SCARLETT stated the case for the Plaintiff. He was, he said, a gentleman who had passed a great part of his life in the East, and during his residence there, he, being a man of talent and information, published his Travels. The publication acquired for the Plaintiff the good opinion of many people in India, together with a considerable portion of literary fame. The complaint which he made in this Court was, that the Defendant, being the publisher of a very *popular* and widely circulated work, called the "Quarterly Review," had, instead of confining himself to a fair criticism of the Plaintiff's work, published a foul libel upon his private character, and held him up as an object of contempt and detestation. The Plaintiff instructed him (Mr. Scarlett) to state, that if the Reviewer had confined himself to that province of literature, which affords great room for difference of opinion and for severity of remark, he would be the last man to complain in a Court of Justice, because such remarks would be nothing

more than fair criticism, and the Plaintiff would, on such an occasion, rest satisfied with the commendations bestowed on his book by the other reviewers; but when the author of a review made his work the vehicle of private malice and personal slander, then, indeed, had the person thus assailed a right to appeal for redress to a Jury of his country. The Plaintiff, having visited Alexandria, it was agreed to establish a commercial connexion between Egypt and Bombay: in order to carry this into effect, it was necessary to acquaint the merchants of Bombay with the commodities of Egypt, and of the treaty entered into by the Pacha of Egypt for their safe conveyance across the Desert; and it was agreed that the Plaintiff (Mr. Buckingham) in January 1816, should set out from Alexandria. He took his passage on board a vessel bound for a port in Syria, but, by stress of weather, they put into Soor. In consequence of the time which must be occupied in repairing the vessel, the Plaintiff began to consider whether he might not be able to effect his journey by another route, but the Pacha of Damascus having lately died, a dispute arose regarding his successor. Such an event caused great agitation. The Plaintiff thought that a native could travel with less difficulty than an European, and being very anxious for the delivery of the letters at Bombay, he procured a native, and to this native he entrusted those documents, which arrived in Bombay long before the Plaintiff could have arrived there. The Plaintiff having been obliged to travel through the dominions of the Pacha of Acre, was obliged to go to Acre to obtain a passport, but on his arrival at Acre he was told that the Pacha was at Jerusalem, and thither he was obliged to go. On his arrival at Jerusalem it was his fortune to meet with a gentleman of *high honour*, of large fortune, and of considerable learning—Mr. Bankes, the Member for the University of Cambridge, in whose company the Plaintiff spent a week, and visited with him two or three places in the neighbourhood; and as their route lay in the same direction, they travelled together as far as Damascus, where the Plaintiff left Mr. B. and pursued his own route. The Plaintiff having become a most laborious note-taker, shewed, upon his arrival at Calcutta, the notes he had made during his journey to several friends, among whom was the late Dr. Middleton, the Bishop of Calcutta, and was recommended to publish them. The Plaintiff afterwards sent the manuscript to a friend of his in England, who handed it over to the Defendant, who agreed to publish it, upon terms highly advantageous, but in consequence of circumstances which afterwards occurred, Mr Murray declined having anything to do with the work. The Plaintiff's friend applied to another bookseller, who published the book, and upon that publication almost every periodical literary work had bestowed almost unqualified praise. It was reserved for the *Quarterly* to make the attack, which he would again repeat, if it were a fair review, pointing out the literary defects of the work, would never have been the subject of the present action. He did not mean to prove the fact, but he thought it would be a fair subject for the consideration of the Jury, looking at all the circumstances of this case, whether the Reviewer did not sometimes make this Review the vehicle of puffing his own publications, and throwing disrepute upon the publications of other rival tradesmen. Literary men know best whether such things take place. He (Mr. Scarlett) had heard (he did not now speak of the *Quarterly*), that a wretched novel might be puffed for ten guineas; and he had also heard, that, for a trifling consideration, a man would be allowed to attack his enemy in a Review! But although such practices did not redound to the credit of periodical works, it worked much to the disadvantage of those against whose character such articles were directed; and the compact between the people and the reviewer was violated; because the public had a right to get from the person who set himself up as a Reviewer sound and rational, instead of false, information. He should now shew how the privilege of a reviewer was abused in this instance, who began his attack by stating a falsehood. Even in the description of the vessel in which the Plaintiff took his passage the Defendant charged him with falsehood. But it would be seen, upon a reference to the vignette in the Plaintiff's work, that the description was correct. The Reviewer charged him with having taken the drawing of the vignette from another, and attempted to pass it off as his own; but if the Reviewer had read the preface of the Plaintiff's work, it would be seen that the Plaintiff had stated the name of the author from whom he had taken the vignette. The Plaintiff in his work quoted the authority of Gibbon for the ruins of Geraza and Pella; but, would it be believed, the Reviewer charged him with having omitted the authority of Gibbon, and giving it upon his own authority. If any man were to read this Review, he would think that the Plaintiff was a man ignorant of the place about which he was writing, and that, instead of giving information to his readers, he deserved their pity. [The Learned Counsel here read the libels, commented upon them as he went along, and compared the various passages in the libel with the passages in the work, to show that the passages in the libel were not justified.] With respect to the charge of infidelity and profaneness made against the Plaintiff, he would say, that a single passage in the whole work could not be adduced to show that the Plaintiff did not feel the greatest respect for the Sacred Writings. What! was not a man who had travelled through the places described in the Scriptures, to be allowed to explain such passages by the observations which he had made on the spot, without being open to the charge of a Reviewer, that he wished to bring those writing into contempt? With respect to the charge in the libel, that the plaintiff had been employed to travel to India, he would say, that the Plaintiff had an interest in the concern for which he travelled, and was not, as the writer of this libel insinuated, a hireling. With respect to the charge of the Plaintiff's ingratitude towards his benefactor, the Reviewer did not in the least explain who he meant by that benefactor, but that omission was supplied in the note, and the name of Mr. Banks was mentioned. Now he was instructed to say that he did not know in what way Mr. Bankes was his benefactor; that he certainly derived great pleasure from that Gentleman's society; but that as far as the Plaintiff could recollect about the journey from Jerusalem, it was this:—Mr. Bankes's suite consisted of his servant and two Arabs, and Mr. Buckingham rode a horse, but was unaccompanied by a servant. As there were no public inns in that country, travelling expenses consisted in little presents made to the persons with whom travellers stopped; and when Mr. Buckingham arrived at Damascus, he put down the expenses of the journey, which amounted to about 5*l.* half of which he, although he travelled without a guide, paid. That Mr. Bankes knew this, Mr. Buckingham believed, from the fact of Mr. Bankes having had in his possession at Damascus the book in which this entry was made; but even admitting the fact to be otherwise, what would be the result? That Mr. Bankes, a gentleman of fortune, travelling from Jerusalem to Damascus, with three servants, and another English gentleman, incurred expenses to the amount of 5*l.* 10*s.*, and that he would not suffer the other gentleman to pay his part, amounting to 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* He did not believe that Mr. Bankes could have anything to do with such a statement. With respect to the sketch alleged to have been copied by the Plaintiff, upon a promise not to publish it,—in that sketch, Mr. Bankes was assisted by the plaintiff, who measured the distances; but the drawing published in Mr. Buckingham's book was made by a gentleman at Calcutta, pursuant to the observations made by Mr. Buckingham, when he paid a second visit to Jerusalem. He had to apologise to the Jury for the length of time which he had occupied. Their duty was, to consider whether they were not bound to give a verdict which would operate as a warning to the anonymous slanderer, who stepped out of his way to destroy private character.

John Peterson swore that he purchased the 52d Number of the "Quarterly Review" at the Defendant's shop.

The following were the words of the libel:—"The charge of 'low origin and ignorance' (with however odd a grace it may come from such a quarter) is not restricted to Nath. Pearce: two respectable Germans, who seem to have committed no other offence than that of having been assisted by Mr. Bankes, in the very same way the writer himself was, almost immediately afterwards are described as 'young men who were evidently persons of *low origin and confined education, and their manners* WERE DECIDEDLY VULGAR.' 'Although travelling (he indignantly adds) without any professed object beyond their own pleasure, they were both so poor and destitute as to suffer Mr. Bankes to pay their expenses.' It is to be hoped that Mr. Buckingham does not intend to upbraid them, in this place, with a degree of *sufferance* which he soon found it convenient to imitate, more especially as we have the best assurances, that these young men neither *violated the confidence of any employers* to whom they were responsible, nor *abused the indulgence of their benefactor*, by procuring tracings from his papers, in order afterwards to turn them to account."—"Mr. Buckingham had undertaken to carry letters for a mercantile house to India, overland, by the most direct and expeditious route, and with all attention to economy, the firm agreeing, on their part, to bear his expenses. From the first moment, however, of his setting foot in Asia, we find him acting as if both his time and funds were his own. How he may have since arranged matters with his *tried and well-loved friends* at Alexandria, we know not; but this we *do know*, that so soon as his conduct reached their ears, Mr. Barker, the British Consul at Aleppo, was authorized to take from him the dispatches, and to dismiss him; and that he being now already on his way to Bagdad, a Tartar was sent expressly after him for his recal, but died accidentally upon the road; so that it is to the timely death of this Tartar 'that the Asiatic Societies at Calcutta, and Literary Societies at Madras and Bombay,' are indebted for their distinguished member."—"His transactions with Mr. Bankes seem to have been an episode in his plan. We have not only *the statement of that gentleman* with respect to them, but have seen also the *deposition on oath of his servants* (the same who are spoken of in this work), that Mr. Buckingham bore no part whatever in the dispositions or the expenses of the journey beyond Jordan, &c; that he never made a single sketch during this time, nor had materials for doing so, and has, moreover, been heard to lament his inability; that the plan, which is the ground-work of that here given of Djerash, was made by Mr. Bankes, and traced, by his permission, at a window of the convent of Nazareth, by Mr. Buckingham, upon a direct promise that it should not be published."—*Quarterly Review.*

—"Buckingham (J. S.) Travels in Palestine—notice of an egregious blunder in the title-page of this work—remarks on the blunders in the preface—geographical blunders respecting the site of Ramah and Bosor—specimens of his ignorance and book-making—profane and infidel allusions to the Scriptures—his account of the lake of Tiberias, false—blundering account of the ruins of Cæsarea—ignorance of Arabic—incorrect account of the convent of Jerusalem—illiberal disparagement of Natha-

niel Pearce—dishonourable conduct of Mr. Buckingham towards his employers, and Mr. Bankes's note—arrival of the latter gentleman and of Mr. Buckingham at what the latter calls the ruins of Geraza, which, most probably, are those of Pella—blunders committed by Mr Buckingham in his account of the antiquities actually discovered there—his plan of them, and transcripts of inscriptions pilfered from Mr. Banks—further specimens of Mr. Buckingham's blunders—the ruins of Oomkais, which he gives for those of Gamala, proved to be the ruins of Gadara—remarks upon the ignorance displayed in his plates, which are pilfered from those of former travellers."—*Index to ditto.*

The Attorney-General then rose and said, that he had to make a proposal which he hoped would render all further proceedings unnecessary. After the temperate manner in which Mr. Scarlett had opened the case, and the handsome way in which he had spoken of Mr. Bankes, he was authorized by his Client to say, that he would withdraw his plea of justification; that he regretted that any work published by him should be the vehicle of private slander on such a respectable individual as Mr. Buckingham; and that he was willing to allow a verdict to be given against him for 50*l.* in order to stop all further proceedings.

Mr. Scarlett said, that his Client thought the proposal quite satisfactory, and would accept it.

Lord Chief Justice—The result is a proof of the advantages of conducting causes with the temper and moderation with which, I must say, causes in this Court are generally conducted.

A verdict was taken for the Plaintiff—Damages 50*l.*

Thursday, July 14.

CHARGE OF LIBEL—BUCKINGHAM *v.* BANKES.

This was an action brought by the Plaintiff against Mr. Bankes, the Member for Corfe Castle, for an alleged libel contained in a letter addressed by him to the Publisher of the *Quarterly Review*.—The list of Special Jurors was called over, but as none answered, the Counsel for the Plaintiff expressed his readiness to try by a Common Jury; but the Counsel for the Defendant would not consent to this. Another cause was then proceeded with, and subsequent to that, Mr. Hill, for the Defendant, stated, that he was ready to serve notice of trial for to-morrow, and asked his Lordship's consent for that purpose.

The Lord Chief Justice said, he could not allow it. There was a great number of causes for to-morrow, and after that he was under the necessity of going elsewhere.

The trial of this cause, which excited considerable interest, was of course deferred till the next sittings in October.

ASSIZES.

Hertford, July 14.—Crim. Con.—Dolling *v.* Wildbore.—The Plaintiff resided in St. Albans, and had eight children. The defendant was a widower, about sixty, and kept the Blue Boar Inn.—Joseph Rhodes stated that he knew the plaintiff and his wife, and also the defendant; one evening in March last, witness and Thomas Lines were together about nine o'clock. They saw the defendant and the plaintiff's wife together, and followed them unperceived, till they saw them enter a field together. Witness here stated what passed, which, if true, left no doubt of the criminality of the parties. As the defendant and plaintiff's wife were leaving the field, witness spoke to him, and told him he knew that it was Mrs. Dolling was with him. The defendant denied it, but said, if they would go with him he would satisfy them. Witness and Lines went with him, and he gave them five shillings each; witness also took hold of the woman's cloak as she was leaving the field, and called Mrs. Dolling, but she did not speak. About six weeks ago, witness and Lines called again on the defendant, and he gave them five shillings each, and some drink. They also applied to the plaintiff's wife, but she threatened to send for an officer and send them to gaol; he did not then tell the plaintiff, but subsequently understood that he knew it.

Themos Lines corroborated the last witness. The defendant gave them money; they then went to Mrs. Dolling.

Chief Justice Best: You went to get money. A more scandalous transaction there never was.

William Hurst, a shoemaker, stated, that he had seen the plaintiff's wife and the defendant in a situation which led him to conclude that an improper connexion existed between them. It was ten years ago. He mentioned it at the time, but could not prove it. The plaintiff instituted a proceeding against him in the Ecclesiastical Court, and witness was obliged to pay twenty pounds to stay proceedings.

Mary Willoughby stated, that she knew the plaintiff and his wife up to last March. They appeared to live happy together. They have eight children.

Chief Justice Best observed, that if such testimony as had been given by Rhodes and Lines could be credited, no man's life or character would be safe.—The Jury, without quitting the box, found a verdict for the defendant.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.

Horrid Brutality.—*James Short*, ostler at the Bull and Mouth Inn, was charged with the most horrid barbarity. The prisoner was detected nthe act of forcing the handle of a pitch-fork into three valuable mares, of which he had the care. One of the animals dropped down with the agony occasioned by the brutal act, but he flogged her up again, and re-commenced his barbarities. This animal expired in about a quarter of an hour after the fact had been detected. Of two others, upon whom similar barbarities had been practised, one died in about an hour and a half afterwards.—Mr. Sermon, veterinary surgeon, stated that he had opened the bodies of the two animals, and he had no hesitation in saying, that their deaths were occasioned by the injury they had received from the horrible use that had been made of the pitch-fork handle. The sufferings of the poor animals must have been horrid in the extreme. The third mare was less injured. The animals, it appeared, were valuable ones, and used for running in the stage-coaches.—Mr. Alderman Venables observed, that under Sir James Mackintosh's Act, which had substituted transportation for capital punishment in respect to a number of felonies, the unlawfully and designedly killing or wounding cattle, whether maliciously or otherwise, was made a felony, subjecting the offender to seven years' transportation, and, under that Act they should commit the prisoner for trial; and he was committed to Newgate accordingly.—The horrid barbarity of this fellow seems almost unaccountable. He appears to be near 60 years of age, and has hitherto borne a good character.

MARY-LA-BONNE.

Charge of Arson.—*Julia Doyle*, a young girl not more than 17 years of age, was on Monday charged with having attempted to burn the house of Mr. George Palmer, a coal-merchant in Mary-la bonne-lane. The wife of the prosecutor stated, that on Sunday morning, about 7 o'clock, her family were alarmed by the cry of "Fire." She went down into the kitchen, where she saw the prisoner, who is her servant, standing close to the kitchen, although there was at the time a strong burning smell proceeding from the adjoining kitchen, which was used as a store-room for hay, straw, wood, and coals. On entering this kitchen, she found four trusses of hay on fire, and which, she had no doubt, would, in a short time, have communicated to the whole house, and in fact to the neighbourhood. The fire, with great difficulty, was subdued, and when the prisoner was desired to bring some water for that purpose, she did it with the greatest reluctance. There were two other entrances to the place where the fire broke out, but they were not open at that early hour in the morning.—The prisoner said, she knew not how the fire originated, but when the alarm was given, she rendered every assistance in her power. When she was accused of having set the place on fire, she felt much hurt at it, and went home to her father.—She was fully committed for trial.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A duel was fought on Penton Enclosure, between Bagshot and Ascot, at an early hour on Thursday morning, between two gentlemen of the names of Cronstd and Perfect, in consequence of a disputed bet at the pigeon-shooting, at Matlenley Heath, on the preceding day. Mr. Cronstd was dangerously wounded in the first fire, by the ball of his adversary lodging in his shoulder. He was conveyed to the Crown and Sceptre, at Bracknel.—*Morning Paper.*

Sunday night, a man of the name of Kinmoway, a pensioner, residing at Dalkeith, while in a fit of infuriated intoxication, struck his father on the head with a pair of tongs so violently, that the old man died almost immediately thereafter. We have been informed that this unfortunate rencountre took place from the son coming into his father's house in a state of inebriety, and maltreating his sister. The father lifted the tongs to intimidate the unruly son, and to force him to desist from ill-using the sister; the son, however, pulled the tongs from his father, and struck him a blow on the head that felled him to the earth, from which the poor man never again rose. The unhappy culprit was on Monday examined before the Sheriff, and is now in the Lock-up-house.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

Wednesday evening, a fine boy, of the age of 18 months, the son of Charles Taylor Watson, Esq. of Berners-street, was left alone in the nursery by the servants, got playing with the fire, and, by means of a small broom, which he succeeded in lighting, his dress caught fire, and in an instant the poor infant was enveloped in flames. His cries brought the domestics to the room, and the flames were quickly extinguished, but not before his face, hands, arms, and legs, were burnt and scorched in a distressing manner. Every medical aid was procured, and the usual remedies were applied, but of no avail whatever. He endured the most dreadful torture for nearly two hours, when death put an end to his misery.

Discouraged Affection.—An inquest was held on Monday, at Walworth, on the body of *Sydney Walsh*, aged twenty-two, who terminated his existence in consequence of the rejection of his addresses by Miss Lucy Keen, who stated, in a letter found in one of the deceased's pockets, that she (Lucy Keen) had "taken an unaccountable dislike to him." Deceased was assured, at the same time, that the lady "had endeavoured to love him, but could not," and he was recommended to look out, accordingly, for some other young woman. The whole evidence was sufficient to satisfy the Jury, whose verdict was—"That the deceased shot himself in a state of temporary derangement;" and, indeed, his own brother was clearly of opinion, that the deceased was of unsound mind during some days previously to his committing the dreadful act.

On Tuesday, one of those lamentable accidents which so frequently arise from the reprehensible practice of jesting with fire-arms took place at Guiseley. Mr. John Craven, a farmer, had been assisting his brother in the husbandry business, and in the evening returned to sup with him: while at supper, his nephew, a youth about 16, took up a gun, and, presenting it at his uncle, said, "Uncle, I will shoot you;" when, to his consternation and horror, the piece went off, and shot his unsuspecting relation dead on the spot! The shot passed through his cheek and part of the head, and so instantaneous was his death, that he expired before he could complete the instinctive movement of raising his hand to his head.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Fatal Pugilism.—On Monday an inquest was held at Finchley, to enquire into the death of *John Platt*, who was killed in a pitched battle by Thomas Leonard Jordan.—Mr. Thorn, gardener, deposed that on Saturday evening last he was in the Five Bells, Finchley; the deceased and Leonard Jordan were playing at bowls; the latter won the game, when deceased refused to pay, and became very abusive; Jordan sat down next his wife; the deceased came towards him and used very violent language, and challenged him to fight; Jordan refused, and the deceased struck him, and repeated the challenge, offering to fight for money; Jordan still persevered in his refusal, until the deceased called his wife a b—h, and struck her; Jordan started up on this and said, "you may abuse, insult, and strike me, but you shall not abuse or strike my wife, so I will fight thee." They met, attended by seconds, in a field in the neighbourhood. The deceased was a much taller, heavier, and stronger man than Jordan, and was a much better fighter; they fought for a considerable time, and the deceased gave in at length, and complained of his body; he died soon after.—The Coroner said, however illegal pitched battles were, he considered in this case no other verdict than that of justifiable homicide ought to be returned; it could not be expected that people should be so very forbearing as to sit down quietly and suffer their heads to be knocked about, and their wives to be abused in the vilest language.—Mr. Field, one of the Jury, argued that they were bound to make an example of the man.—Upon this a warm conversation arose, and after a great deal of clamour, all the Jurors held themselves opposed to that gentleman's position; but agreed generally in the necessity there was for indicting the others for a riot.—The seconds were then called in, and received a severe reprimand, and the Jury having viewed the body, returned a verdict—"That the deceased died of inflammation of the bowels, caused by the blows he received in a fight, from Thomas Leonard Jordan, while standing in his own defence."

Murder.—A diabolical murder was committed at Nottingham, on Saturday se'nnight, about eleven o'clock. Mary Austin, a married woman, who had resided at Leicester with her husband, by whom she had two children, in consequence of some disagreement, left him some time ago, and went to Nottingham, where she took lodgings on the river Beck side. In an adjoining apartment lived one Thomas Dewey, a framework-knitter, together with his wife. It seems that a criminal connexion took place betwixt Dewey and Mary Austin; she had one child *by him*, and was pregnant of another. One of her sons *by her husband*, was apprehended at Nottingham; but absconding, he was taken and lodged in the House of Correction. This circumstance induced Austin to go to Leicester, in order to prevail with her husband to return to Nottingham to effect the lad's liberation, which he did, and they both travelled by the Leicester coach, on Saturday evening. The unfortunate woman went to her lodgings, where she was met by Dewey, who shook her by the hand, gave her a kiss, and retired into his own apartment, where his wife was at the time: shortly after, he took a knife, and returning into Austin's room, plunged the weapon into the poor creature's side, so as to reach her heart; she gave a loud scream, which brought in Dewey's wife, who found the poor woman on the floor, bleeding profusely, and expiring, with the knife sticking in her side. The murderer then kissed the deceased, went to his wife's father and mother, and told them what he had done; he was soon after taken into custody, and on Saturday an inquest was held and a verdict of "Wilful Murder" returned against him. He was taken to the town gaol.—*Lincoln Mercury.*

Extraordinary Investigation.—The enquiry respecting the dead child sent to Mr. Fricker's house has been pursued with much diligence. Weale the officer, who had been dispatched to Winchester, discovered that Miss Jane Sturgess, residing with her mother in the church-yard of Winchester Cathedral, had been delivered of an illegitimate child by Mr. Lyford, which he left well; but on going to the house two hours after, he was told that the infant was dead, but no offer was made to him to see it, though he expressed himself much astonished that such a healthy child should die so shortly after its birth. Weale had an interview with Mr. Lyford, who declared the child belonging to Miss Sturgess was a male child, and, upon a description, exactly corresponded with the deceased. Weale next proceeded to Sturgess's house, and found Miss Sturgess in a very dangerous state of health. On putting several questions to her, she said that it was a little girl, and that *he* had died, and that her brother had made a small box for *him*, and she had given it to Heathcote, the grave-digger, to bury. On the production of a such basket, she declared she had no knowledge of it; but said the apron, she thought, was the one she had wrapped her child in. In consequence of these suspicious circumstances, Weale applied to the Magistrate, who granted a warrant for the apprehension of Jane Sturgess, the mother of Miss Sturgess, Heathcote the grave-digger, and a butcher's boy named Edwards, against whom suspicions were entertained; and they were examined before the Magistrate, when the following depositions were taken, and the child that had been buried by Heathcote was exhumated and produced in court:—Mr. Lyford, surgeon, stated that he had seen the child taken from the grave, but he would not say upon his oath that it was the same child he had delivered Miss Sturgess of, on Monday, although he believed that the child of which he so delivered her was a male child, and the one this afternoon produced was a female.—Mrs. Cooke stated, that she was present with the child soon after the woman's delivery, and she thought she heard Mrs. Sturgess say it was a girl; she saw her wash the child with brandy, and doing all she could to recover it; but she could not recollect whether it was a male or female infant.—Louisa Sopp stated that she saw the child soon after it was born. She was quite sure it was a girl, and heard the doctor say that it was a little girl; and Mrs. Sturgess spoke to her daughter, saying, "There, I told you it would be a girl."—Mr. Higgs, the book-keeper at Winchester, said that he verily believed that the butcher's boy was the person that had brought the parcel to him, but he could not swear to him.—This was strongly denied by him.—The Magistrates, not considering there were any charges attributable to any but Mrs. Sturgess, they were discharged, and she was placed under recognizances to appear when called upon.—Weale further stated, that the impression on the minds of the people of Winchester was, that from the circumstance of the woman Sopp and the grandmother of the infant being midwives, they had, on finding Mr. Lyford's surprise at the death of the child, and fearing a discovery, procured a female infant and buried it, as a substitute for the one which was the subject of the present inquiry.—Mr. Holt, surgeon, of Westminster, stated, that he had preserved the body in a solution. There were marks on the neck of it, apparently the impression of four finger nails, on the right and left side of the neck. There were no other marks of violence.—There being no other evidence to produce on this mysterious affair, the Jury expressed their unanimous wish again to adjourn.

On the evening of the 7th instant, a mother in Home-street locked up two female children in the house, and went to pursue some out-of-door avocation. Ere she returned, they had set fire to some clothes that lay on the floor, severely scorched themselves, and partly burned the floor. In our list of accidents, we have often had occasion to notice similar and even more fatal consequences arising from similar derelictions of maternal duty.—*Edinburgh Times.*

Fire at East Acton.—On Thursday afternoon, about one o'clock, a destructive fire broke out on the estate of Samuel Marriott, Esq. M.P. at East Acton, Middlesex, owing to a very large hay-rick igniting in consequence of its being overheated. Messengers were instantly sent to town for the different fire-engines, but before their assistance could be procured, nine other ricks of equal size were included in the devastation, and burnt with an unprecedented fury, till the whole of the valuable property was reduced to the earth. Each of the ricks that have been consumed, contained about forty loads of hay.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, at St. James's church, Arthur Algernon Capel, Esq. nephew to the Earl of Essex, to Lady Caroline Beauclerc, second daughter of the Duke of St. Albans.

On the 9th inst. at Felbrigg, Henry Baring, Esq. M.P. of Somerly, Hants, to Cecilia Anne, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Windham, of Felbrigg Hall, Norfolk, and niece to the late Right Hon. Wm. Windham.

On the 11th inst. at Dunkerque, in France, the Hon. Richard Hobart Fitz Gibbon, M.P. second son of the late Earl of Clare, to Diana, eldest daughter of the late Charles Woodcock, Esq.

On the 14th inst. Miss Copland, daughter of J. Copland, Esq. of Store-street, Bedford-square, to Mr. Alex. Davidson, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

On the 7th inst. at Milford, Hants, the Rev. Henry Cockeram, of Beckenham, Kent, to Mary Octavia, daughter of the late Sir William Fraser, Bart.

DIED.

On the 4th inst. at Bramley, near Guildford, Surrey, aged 73, Charles Carter, Esq. universally regretted. He was a great benefactor to the poor, and his loss will be deeply felt throughout the neighbourhood.

On the 7th inst. at Stratford-green, Mrs. Fry, wife of Dr. Edmund Fry, letter-founder, Type-street.

On the 8th inst. aged 74, Miriam, widow of the late G. Levien, Esq. of Great Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields.

On Sunday, at Cupola-house, Newington, Joshua Somas, Esq. of Queen's Farm, Shorne, Kent.

On Sunday, in Keppel-street, Russell-square, Emma Maria Elizabeth St. John, widow of Henry Beauchamp Lord St. John, of Bletsoe.

On Thursday, in his 74th year, Samuel Hoare, Esq. of Hampstead, and of Lombard-street.

On the 12th inst. Wm. Thompson, Esq. of Brunswick-square, in his 60th year.

On the 16th inst. at her house in Upper Wimpole-street, Mrs. Colville, relict of Robert Colville, Esq. of Newton Hall, Cambridgeshire, and daughter of Sir Charles Asgill, Bart.

On the 12th inst. Andrew Robson, Esq. of Kingsland-crescent, and late of Aldgate, in the 78th year of his age.

On the 11th inst. Timothy Ravenhill, Esq. of Mansion-house-street, aged 43, second son of Wm. Ravenhill, Esq. of Down, Kent.

At Fulbourn, on Sunday morning, Ann Moore, aged 80; and the same afternoon, Martha Moore, aged 72 years. They were sisters and spinsters, and had lived together in the same cottage 40 years.

On Wednesday last, at Burslem, in Staffordshire, in her 60th year, Mrs. M. Kennedy; an affectionate mother, an ardent friend, and sincere Christian.

DRURY-LANE.—Monday, The Devil and Dr. Faustus. And the Coronation.—Tuesday, Der Freischutz. And the Coronation.—Wednesday, The Devil and Dr. Faustus. And the Coronation.—Thursday, Der Freischutz. The Bee Hive. And other Entertainments.—Friday, The Devil and Dr Faustus. And the Coronation.—Saturday, A variety of Entertainments

COVENT-GARDEN.—To-morrow, Julius Cæsar. And the Ramsbottoms at Rheims.—Tuesday, the Inconstant.—The Public are respectfully informed that, in consequence of intense heat, this theatre will close for the season on Tuesday next.

HAYMARKET.—Monday, Simpson and Co. And The Beggars' Opera.—Tuesday, Intrigue. And Pigeons and Crows.—Wednesday, Sweethearts and Wives. And A Day After the Wedding.—Thursday, The Heir at Law.—Friday, Tribulation. And Exchange No Robbery.—Saturday, The Rivals. And Midas.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—Monday, and during the week, Broken Promises; or the Colonel, the Captain, and the Corporal! After which, Who's at Home? or Man and Wife before Marriage!

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